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or endeavor. In the third chapter he considers reality striving, which is tendency, consciousness of possibility and its analysis, normal and abnormal, the relations between it and between striving and the conception of an end or object and its actualization, apperception, realization of the goal of endeavor and the antithetic relations of unity. In successive chapters he considers positive, negative and passive endeavor, the conditions and the nature of energy involved and the possibilities of effort, the differences between instinctive and conscious effort, willing and physical activity, its relations to personality, will and judgment, the logic of will, pleasure, activity and worth.

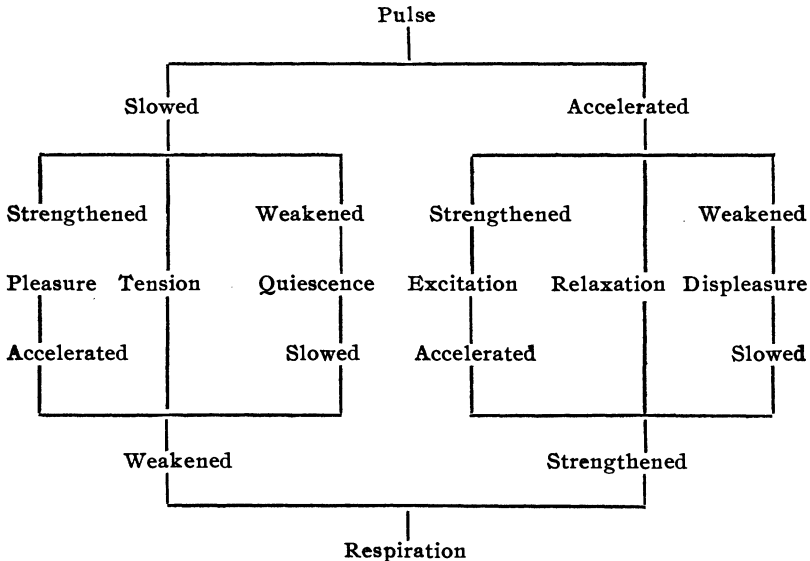
Die Grundformen der Gefühle, by N. ALECHSIEFF. (Aus dem psychologischen Laboratorium der Universität Sofia.) Mit 1 photolithogr. Tafel. Psychologische Studien, III Band, 2 und 3 Heft, 1907: 156-271.

Professor Alechsieff has performed a long series of experiments with a view to putting the various theories of feeling to an experimental test. Each experiment consisted of two parts,—an introspection by the subject and a careful measurement of the changes in the pulse-beats and the respiration by the experimenter.

His conclusions are as follows:

1. The best results can be obtained by applying both the impression and expression methods at the same time. In this way the results of introspection can be checked by the objective determination of the processes. But this plan cannot be used for the investigation of all the feelings, for many of the finer ones cannot be subjected to an objective test.

2. All psychical phenomena, which stand in no direct relation to the peripheral stimuli or the different sense organs and which are referred by us to the condition of consciousness, to the Ego, should be considered as feelings. The feeling processes are awakened by the



corresponding stimulus; they are, however, not merely connected with it; they express the changes in the condition of consciousness which arises on the entrance of the corresponding stimulus into the field of consciousness.

3. One does not meet pure and simple feeling processes. The mixed forms continually appear and the purely simple forms cannot be isolated.

4. The fundamental forms of feeling cannot be referred to two fundamental forms, such as pleasure and displeasure. They form a vast manifold and are grouped into three feeling directions, as Wundt has contended: *Lust-Unlust*; *Spannung-Lösung*; *Erregung-Beruhigung*.

5. The feelings, when they possess sufficient strength, are always accompanied by certain changes in the respiration and the pulse-beats. These changes serve as objective symptoms of the feelings. By the changes in the expression curves, six forms of feeling are determined.

6. Opposite changes in the expression curves correspond to the opposite feelings. They can be represented best by the foregoing scheme. p. 269.

W. L. GARD.

The Doctrine of Primary and Secondary Elements, by DR. BORIS SIDIS, Brookline, Mass., Psychological Review, Vol. XV, Nos. 1 and 2 (January and March 1908).

Perception is treated from the standpoint of both the normal and abnormal mental life. The views of James Mill, Sully, Höffding, Taine and Wundt are objected to, on the ground that they compound perception from ideas or images. The fallacy of failing to distinguish between centrally and peripherally excited sensations is seen further in Titchener; Baldwin and James avoid this fallacy. But the mistake of identifying the ideational and sensory processes is common and is to be traced back to Spinoza who made the image a weakened sensation and the sensation an intensified image. This theory is perpetuated through Hobbes, Locke, Hartley, Hume and James Mill to our times.

The author's idea with reference to the prominent and then the less conspicuous elements in perception is expounded by means of the relations of nucleus and cytoplasm in the organic cell. The slightest change in the prominent or nuclear elements brings about a considerable modification of the percept. A considerable change in the subordinate or cytoplasmic elements is needed to bring about a change in the percept. Consciousness plays with its searchlight on the nuclear sensory elements. The subordinate elements are indefinite, indistinct, in fact, may be even entirely subconscious, yet they form the main content of the percept giving it the fullness of reality. The percept is thus to be viewed as a compound whose elements are disguised and transformed by the qualitative aspect of the central elements. These central elements are, with their emotional and affective tone, the key to the situation. Biologically they are the trigger for the release of definite reactions and reveal the purposiveness of the percept.

The differentiation of the primary and secondary elements is seen in the *directness* or *indirectness* of the effects of the sensory stimuli upon the sense organs. In seeing an object other sensory elements are experienced beside the visual. These are not memory images; they have the same sensory characters as the elements given by the direct impression of the sense organs. The central sensory elements are *primary*, the subordinate are *secondary*. That these secondary elements are not ideational is seen from the differences between the ideational and perceptual. These are four: (a) A sensation has intensity, an image totally lacks it; (b) the image is a reproduction or